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From Saturday December 10, to Tuesday December 13, 1757.

Conſtantinople, November 3.

THE Sultan, who had been extremely ill for ſome Time, died here on the 29th paſt at Night; and the next Day, early in the Morning, his Succeſſor Sultan Muſtapha, Son of Achmet, was proclaimed to the People, by the Firing of the Cannon from the Seraglio, Tophana, &c. All paſſed as if no ſuch Change had happened, by the ſagacious Management of the Miniſtry. He is a Prince about Forty. All Ranks of People ſeem happy and content, and hope to ſee a flouriſhing Reign. He has been inaugurated this Day at Eiup, by having the Sword girt on. The Vizir and Mufty have both been confirmed in their Employments, the former having had the new Seal delivered him, and each a fine Horſe and Furr. The late Sultan was buried near his Brother Sultan Machmud, at the Moſque called Jeni Jami. M. Foſcari, the new Venetian Ambaſſador, who arrived here on the 11th paſt, notified the ſame to the Foreign Miniſters in Form, and has finiſhed the uſual Viſits of Ceremony. He has made his Publick Entry, and Yeſterday had his Audience of the Vizir, to deliver his Credendial Letters. The Captain Paſcha returned here ſome Days ago, from his annual Viſit to the Iſlands of the Archipelago.

Extract of a Letter from the Imperial Army near Breſlau, November 25.

Notwithſtanding the different Motions of our Army for ſeveral Days, the Prince of Bevern did not ſtir. On the 20th he had already ſent the Baggage of his Army into Breſlau; at laſt, on the 22d, we attempted to diſlodge him by Force.

The Cannonade, which was one of the moſt violent that ever was heard, (we having made uſe of Forty 24 Pounders, beſides other Pieces of a ſmaller Bore) began at half an Hour paſt Nine o'Clock in the Morning, and continued till One, when the Fire of the Small-Arms began, which was the ſharpeſt I ever ſaw. At laſt we carried our Point, by clearing the Redoubts, Defiles, Moraſſes, and whatever other Oppoſition Art and Nature had thought fit to oppoſe to us. The Reſiſtance of the Enemy was moſt obſtinate; but at laſt they found themſelves obliged to yield to Numbers, and to abandon the Village of Pilzenitz. Our Right did not meet with ſo much Reſiſtance as the Left, where the Fire began; for the Enemy, at the very Beginning, drew the greateſt Part of their Troops towards the Right, and there concentered their Force. The Fire of the Small-Arms laſted till Five o'Clock in the Evening, when the Enemy began to retire towards Breſlau. One Part of the Army threw themſelves into the City, and the reſt poſted themſelves under the Cannon. Night prevented any further Progreſs.

We have loſt a great Number of Men; the Enemy rallied three different Times, and the Defiles prevented our extending ourſelves, and cauſed now and then ſome Diſorder, of which the Pruſſians availed themſelves. Hitherto I have only ſeen 22 Pieces of Cannon, 3 Mortars, and 4 Colours that we have taken, but it is ſaid there are more. 1600 Priſoners, including Deſerters, are brought to the Head Quarters. I do not mention the Wounded, becauſe I do not know the Number of them; but I believe that, in this Article, we have more than they. Our Loſs is by no means inconſiderable. General Wurben is killed; Lieutenant-General Clerici, and Major-Generals O'Kelli, Mayern, Gemmingen, and Reichel, are wounded; M. Keihl, Maſter-General of the Ordnance, has had his Arm ſhatter'd. The Pruſſian Diſſerters ſay, that Prince Francis of Brunſwick, the Prince of Wurtemberg, and General Schultz, are wounded. The Body of the Pruſſian General Kleiſt was found on the Field of Battle. The next Day the Enemy paſſed the Oder, and are marching towards Glogau, after having left a Garriſon at Breſlau. On the 24th Te Deum was ſung. The ſame Day the Prince of Bevern, Commander in Chief of the Pruſſian Army, having been to reconnoitre us, had the Misfortune to fall into the Hands of a Body of Croats, who were in General Beck's advanced Poſts. He is made Priſoner of War, and carried to Stablowitz, where Marſhal Daun's Quarters formerly were, and is guarded by a Lieutenant and 30 Men. He is treated with every Mark of Diſtinction that his Birth, Character, and eminent Qualities, deſerve. You may eaſily imagine we are not ſorry for this Accident; for he cuts us out a great deal of Work. Laſt Night the City of Breſlau deſired to capitulate. The Garriſon, which is ſaid to be 3000 Men ſtrong, under the Orders of General Leſwitz, Governor of Breſlau, is to march out this Day with all military Honours. It is not to ſerve againſt the Empreſs or her Allies for two Years. All the Magazines, Cheſts, Artillery, &c. remain in our Hands. This is all I know at preſent of the Capitulation of Breſlau.

Extract of a Letter from Vienna, Nov. 26.

Several Couriers, diſpatched by Prince Charles, have brought the News of his Royal Highneſs's having attacked the Prince of Bevern on the 22d Inſtant; and forced his Intrenchments. This News at firſt occaſioned great Joy at Court; but was much allayed by the Particulars of the Action, the moſt bloody that Hiſtory can furniſh an Inſtance of. People whiſper each other, that, with ſuch another Victory, there would be an End of the Auſtrian Army. It has coſt the Lives of twenty thouſand Auſtrians. The Court endeavours, in vain, to palliate this Loſs; for it is eaſy to be ſeen, that they repent having given Orders to attack the Pruſſians, who have made ſuch a Reſiſtance, as was not expected, notwithſtanding the many Proofs they have already

ready given of their Spirit and Bravery. In ſhort, ſeveral Generals of the Army have wrote that the Number of the Slain was equal to the whole Pruſſian Army before the Battle. This will not be difficult to be beiieved, when it is known, that the heat of the Action laſted from about Eleven o'Clock, to Six in the Evening, and that four inacceſſible Intrenchments were to be forced, planted thick with Cannon, which fired Cartridge Shot from near Nine in the Morning, till the Evening. The Pruſſians were never put into Confuſion, and retreated in good Order. Their Loſs is not computed at above 3 or 4000 Men, in Killed, Wounded, and Priſoners. Theſe are the only Particulars as yet come to Hand of this bloody Battle, which does as much Honour to the Pruſſians as to the Auſtrians. Some Letters even aſſure, that the Prince of Bevern only retreated to ſpare his Men.

Extract of a Letter from Prague, Nov. 29.

The Circumſtances of this Country are very different from thoſe of Sileſia. The King of Pruſſia has made a new Invaſion in Bohemia. We are greatly alarmed here; for this City is at preſent very ill guarded. All thoſe who are not in the Service, or in a Condition to ſerve, are removing. Accounts are ſo contradictory, that nothing poſitive can be ſaid about the Enemy. Yeſterday it was aſſerted, that they were retiring towards Saxony; and To-Day it is reported, that they are at Melnick, 8 Leagues from this Capital, where their Appearance is extremely dreaded. They are ſaid to be 35,000 Men ſtrong, which hardly appears credible; but they will always be ſtrong enough to throw us into the utmoſt Diſtreſs here.

Head Quarters at Amelinckhauſen in the Dutchy of Luneburg, December 5.

On the 30th paſt, the King's Army, commanded by Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, marched into Camp; and the ſame Day the Fort of Harburg, garriſoned by about One Thouſand French, was inveſted; and the Reduction of the Garriſon left to Major General Hardenberg, with three Batallions and two Squadrons; ſince when, the Motions of the Army have obliged the French to abandon the City of Luneburg, which was accordingly taken Poſſeſſion of on the 3d Inſtant, by Major Freytach. On the 4th Major General Schulenburgh, who commands an advanced Corps, attacked between this Place and Ebſtorff, with the ſingle Regiment of Dragoons of Breitenbach, ſome Hunters on Horſeback, and ſome Huſſars, a Body of near 2000 French Horſe, and put them to Flight, with a very inconſiderable Loſs. We have now ſecured our Communication with the Elbe; and the French, who give Way wherever we meet them, are retiring to Zell and Hanover.

Hague, Dec. 9. We have hitherto received nothing from the Pruſſian Side, relating to the Affair of Breſlau: But, by the Auſtrian Accounts, it appears, that the Prince of Bevern was not taken till two Days after the Battle, as he was reconnoitring the Poſition of the Auſtrian Army, and conſequently not till after all the Diſpoſitions for the Retreat had been made. The Affair has been a very bloody one, as is plain by a Multitude of Accounts from themſelves. The ſingle Regiment of Young Wolfembuttle, in the Auſtrian Service, has the Lieutenant Colonel and eight Captains wounded, which is a Proof how well the Pruſſian Troops did their Duty, though they were overpowered at laſt. The Appearance of the Pruſſians in Bohemia, at the very Inſtant of this Defeat, makes a very odd Contraſt. It is certain, that the Inhabitants have abandoned the whole Country between Saxony and Prague, and have ſpread the Alarm to the Capital itſelf. The Pruſſians on the Side of Halberſtadt are in Motion, and have ſurprized ſome of the French Parties, which were ſent out that Way to obſerve them. The Elector of Mentz, it is ſaid, is quite out of Danger, and very much diſcontented at the Demand made to him, to grant Winter-Quarters in his Electorate to Part of Prince Soubiſe's Army: He has proteſted ſtrongly againſt it.

Whitehall, December 13, 1757.

Whereas it has been humbly repreſented to the King, that Daniel Hutchins, William Jones, Nathaniel Jackſon, Paul Croſs, Edward Ratcliff, George Dimſey, James Roberts, and Thomas Thorley, who had been committed to His Majeſty's Goal in and for the County of Northampton, for ſeveral Riots, and Felonies, broke out of the ſaid Goal, on Tueſday the 6th Inſtant, His Majeſty, in order for the apprehending and bringing the ſaid Offenders to Juſtice, is pleaſed to promiſe His moſt gracious Pardon to any one of them, who ſhall diſcover his Accomplice or Accomplices, ſo as he or they may be apprehended and brought to Juſtice: And alſo a Reward of Fifty Pounds for each of the ſaid Offenders, to be paid by the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall diſcover, and cauſe to be apprehended, any one of the ſaid Offenders.

W. PITT.

Daniel Hutchins, of and from Whittlebury in the County of Northampton, Carpenter, aged about Thirty-five Years, about five Foot five Inches high, of a dark Complexion, and pitted with the Small Pox, had on an old ſandy Wig, a light double breaſted Coat, with white Mettal Buttons, and leather Breeches.

William Jones, of and from Shitlanger in the County aforeſaid, Labourer, aged about Twenty-eight Years, about five Foot eight Inches high, of a freſh Complexion, had on an old brown Wig, an old dark brown Coat and Waiſtcoat, and old Leather Breeches.

Nathaniel Jackſon, of and from Pauler's Pury in the County aforeſaid, Sawyer, aged about Twenty-five Years, about five Foot eight Inches high, of a ſandy pale Complexion, and thin, had on an old ſhort ſandy Wig, a lightiſh cloſe bodied Coat, and a dirty Pair of Leather Breeches.

Paul Croſs, of and from Pauler's Pury aforeſaid, Labourer, aged about nineteen Years, about five Foot four Inches high, full faced, of a freſh Complexion, light brown Hair, and inclinable to be fat, had on a white Drill Frock.

Edward Ratcliff, of and from Pauler's Pury aforeſaid, Labourer, aged about Twenty-eight Years, about five Foot eight Inches high, full faced, of a freſh Complexion, ſhews his Teeth very much when he talks, and is very ſtout, has dark brown Hair, had on a dark cloſe bodied Cape Coat, a Fuſtian Waiſtcoat and Breeches.

George Dimſey, (an Iriſhman) of and from Pauler's Pury aforeſaid, Labourer, aged between Thirty and Forty Years, about five Foot four Inches high, full faced, curl'd dark brown Hair, his Left Eye almoſt out, and ſtoops very much, had on an Iron Grey Coat with Mettal Buttons, and an old Pair of Leather Breeches.

James Roberts, of and from Towceſter in the County aforeſaid, Labourer, aged between Forty and Fifty Years, about Six Foot high, of a very dark Complexion, lank Black Hair, looks croſs eyed, and is very thin, had on a dark Brown Coat with Mettal Buttons, and an old Pair of leather Breeches.

Thomas Thorley, of and from Towceſter aforeſaid, Breeches Maker, aged about Forty Years, about five Foot ſix Inches high, thin Face, ſmall Grey Eyes, pitted with the Small Pox, and very thin, had on an old dark Brown Wigg, a light Brown Coat, an old White Flannel Waiſtcoat, and Leather Breeches.

Whitehall

Whitehall Treaſury Chambers, Dec. 1, 1757.

WHEREAS adhering to the King's Enemies, by giving to them Aid or Comfort, either within his Realm, or elſe where, is High Treaſon, and the Concealment thereof is Miſpriſion of Treaſon;

And Whereas the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury have received Information, That a Loan of Money for that Purpoſe is at this Time negociating in this Kingdom; Their Lordſhips do hereby promiſe a Reward of Two Hundred Pounds to any Perſon, by whoſe Diſcovery any Subject of His Majeſty, or any Perſon reſiding within this Realm, ſhall be convicted of lending or advancing directly or indirectly, or of cauſing or procuring to be ſo lent or advanced, or of ſubſcribing for, or contributing to, or of ſolliciting or contracting for or remitting, either in Coin or Bullion, or by Bill or Bills of Exchange, or by any other Means whatſoever, any Sum or Sums of Money, to or for the Uſe or Purpoſe aforeſaid. The ſaid Reward to be paid immediately on the Conviction of every ſuch Offender, by the Solicitor of the Treaſury, without Deduction, their Lordſhips having given Directions for the immediate Proſecution of ſuch Offenders.

Admiralty Office, November 18, 1757.

My Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty having been credibly informed that divers evil minded Perſons have of late (under Colour of Commiſſions granted by their Lordſhips, during this preſent War, to the Commanders of Privateers) frequently committed Acts of Piracy and other Outrages, by unlawfully plundering and forcibly taking away Goods, Effects, Stores and Ammunition, as well on board of Neutral Ships, as on board of other Ships belonging to His Majeſty's Subjects, in Violation of the Laws of Nations, and of the particular Laws of this Kingdom; Their Lordſhips therefore, in order to detect and bring ſuch Offenders to Juſtice, are pleaſed to promiſe a Reward of One Hundred Pounds, without any Deduction, unto or amongſt ſuch Perſon or Perſons, as ſhall diſcover any other Perſon or Perſons belonging to any Britiſh Privateer, or other Britiſh Veſſel, who, during this preſent War with France, hath or have committed, or ſhall commit, any ſuch Act or Acts of Piracy or Robbery as aforeſaid, either on board any Neutral Ship or Ships, or any other Ship or Ships belonging to His Majeſty's Subjects, ſo as ſuch Offender or Offenders ſhall be apprehended and duly convicted thereof; which Reward, with Reſpect to the Conviction of ſuch Offender of Offenders of any Act or Act of Piracy or Robbery, committed on board any one ſuch Neutral or other Ship as aforeſaid, ſhall be paid by Samuel Seddon, Eſq; Sollicitor of the Admiralty, immediately after ſuch reſpective Conviction.

And as a further Encouragement for the apprehending and proſecuting of the ſaid Offender or Offenders, their Lordſhips do alſo hereby promiſe, that every Perſon who ſhall be intitled to the Whole, or any Part of ſuch Reward of One Hundred Pounds as aforeſaid, ſhall alſo, upon Requeſt, have a Protection from being impreſſed into His Majeſty's Sea Service, for the Space of one Year from the Date of ſuch Protection.

And for the more ſpeedy and effectual diſcovering and bringing ſuch Offenders as aforeſaid to Juſtice, His Majeſty is pleaſed to promiſe His moſt gracious Pardon to any of the Offenders, concerned in any of the Offences abovementioned, or their Accomplices, who ſhall firſt diſcover, and give Information againſt any other two or more of the ſaid Offenders, ſo as they may be apprehended and convicted thereof.

J. Clevland.

Victualling Office, Dec. 9, 1757.

The Commiſſioners for Victualling His Majeſty's Navy do hereby give Notice, that on Friday the 23d Inſtant, exactly at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, they will be ready to treat with ſuch Perſons as are willing to undertake the Victualling ſuch of His Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels as may touch at Nova Scotia, and be in want of Proviſions. The Conditions of the Contract may be ſeen at the Secretary's Office at the Victualling Office, London.

Royal Exchange Aſſurance Office, Dec. 7, 1757.

The Court of Directors of the Royal Exchange Aſſurance Company do hereby give Notice, that their Transfer Books will be ſhut from Tueſday the 20th Inſtant, to Tueſday the 17th of January next; and that the Annual General Court of the ſaid Company, appointed by their Charter, will be held at their Office on the Royal Exchange, on Friday the 30th Inſtant, at Eleven in the Forenoon, and that a Dividend will be conſidered of at the ſaid Court.

Notice is hereby given to the Officers and Company of His Majeſty's Ships Iſis and Eſſex, who were on board at the taking the Prince de Turenne, and Comte de Heronville, French Privateers, and retaking the Minerva Snow, that they will be paid their Shares of the ſaid Prizes, viz. thoſe belonging to the Iſis on board before ſhe ſails from Spithead; and the Eſſex upon her Return from her preſent intended Cruize; and the Shares not then demanded may be received at the French Horn in Crutched Fryars, the firſt Tueſday in every Month for three Years to come.

Trinity-Houſe, Dec. 10, 1757.

Whereas the Floating Light Veſſel near the Edyſtone Rock, was broke away from her Moorings on the 4th Inſtant, in a hard Gale of Wind; Notice is hereby given, that the ſaid Light Veſſel will be replaced with the utmoſt Expedition, of which publick Notice will be given.

Advertiſements.

This Day is publiſhed,

In One Volume Octavo,

To which is prefixed, A Map of ancient Greece, neatly engraved,

The Second Edition, carefully Reviſed and Corrected,

ALL the Orations of Demoſthenes, pronounced to excite the Athenians againſt Philip King of Macedon. Tranſlated into Engliſh; with Notes Hiſtorical and Critical,

By THOMAS LELAND, D. D.

Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.

Printed for W. Johnſton in St. Paul's Church Yard.

By the KING's *Patent,*

HIS MAJESTY having been graciouſly pleaſed to grant his Royal Letters Patent, bearing Date at Weſtminſter the 17th Day of October 1751, in the 25th Year of his Reign, unto Richard Rock, of the Pariſh of St. Bridget, otherwiſe Bride's, London, Licentiate in Medicine, for his New Compound Medicine, or Anti-Venereal Cathartick Electuary, for the true Cure of freſh Venereal Injuries, and all the lurking Relicts or Remains of old ones, which he has brought to a ſurprizing Degree of Perfection in the Cure of the ſeveral Stages of the Venereal Diſtemper, from the ſlighteſt Infection to the moſt inveterate Degree thereof, without breaking or impairing the Conſtitution, enervating the human Syſtem, or leaving any Foulneſs or Weakneſs behind: This is therefore to acquaint the Publick, for whoſe Uſe and Benefit the ſaid Letters Patent were principally obtained, that the ſaid moſt admirable Electuary is ſold by him at the Golden Head and Key, Bell Savage Inn Gateway, Ludgate-Hill, London, at only 6s. and a Book of plain Inſtructions (by the Help of which every one may be his own Phyſician) given with each Pot: Where Advice is to be had, and all Debilities, Obſtructions of the urinary Paſſages, and Gleets, are abſolutely cured.

The ſaid Electuary is alſo ſold by Mrs. Adams, at her Printing Office in Weſt Cheſter; Mr. Brown, Bookſeller, in Criſtmas Street, Briſtol; and at Mr. Bowen's, the South End of the Royal Exchange.

NOTICE